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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXII

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The accompanying figures were all drawn from specimens collected near Bronx Park, New York City. Many of the species figured are known to be edible. Dr. Kauffman has assisted me with *Cortinarius* and Dr. Burlingham with *Russula*.

### ***Cortinarius roseipallidus* sp. nov.**

PALE-ROSY CORTINARIUS

Plate 163. Figure 1.  $\times 1$

Pileus convex, becoming plane, solitary, about 7 cm. broad; surface smooth, hygrophanous, fibrillose-striatulate, rosy-isabelline, margin entire, pallid; context pale-rosy-isabelline, very thin; lamellae deeply sinuate, rounded behind, very broad, subdistant, fulvous; spores ellipsoid, smooth, subfulvous,  $9-10 \times 6 \mu$ ; stipe cylindric, rosy-isabelline, decorated with the remains of the fugacious veil, hollow, scarcely enlarged at the base, 5-7 cm. long, 1-1.5 cm. thick.

Type collected on the ground in deciduous woods east of the New York Botanical Garden, September 10, 1911, by W. A. Murrill. The pileus and stipe, as well as the context, are rosy-isabelline, or about the color of the back of a man's hand. This color is mostly concealed on the pileus by the hygrophanous character of the surface, but it is evident on the margin.

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**Melanoleuca Russula** (Scop.) Murrill*Tricholoma Russula* Gill.

## REDDISH MELANOLEUCA

Plate 163. Figure 2.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus fleshy, convex, becoming plane or centrally depressed, obtuse, solitary or subcespitose, 7.5–12.5 cm. broad; surface viscid when moist, smooth or dotted with granular squamules on the disk, pale-pink or rose-red suffused at times with yellowish stains, margin usually paler, involute and minutely downy in the young plant; context white, sometimes tinged with red, the taste mild; lamellae subdistant, rounded behind or subdecurrent, white, often becoming red-spotted with age; spores ellipsoid,  $6-7.5 \times 4 \mu$ ; stipe solid, firm, dry, white, often reddish below, squamulose at the apex, 3–7 cm. long, 1.5–2.5 cm. thick.

This attractive plant, which resembles species of *Russula* but is firmer because the context is not vesiculose, is frequently found on the ground under oaks or in mixed woods in the northeastern United States. The specimen figured was collected near Bronx Park on August 6, 1911. I have seen other specimens with much redder surface. Peck includes the species in his list of edible mushrooms.

**Gymnopilus farinaceus** sp. nov.

## MEALY GYMNOPILUS

Plate 163. Figure 3.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus convex to plane and at length upturned, solitary, 5 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, somewhat hygrophanous, isabelline or pale-fulvous, fulvous on the disk; context white, thin, the taste decidedly sweet and farinaceous, the odor not characteristic; lamellae adnate to adnexed, rounded behind, very broad, subtriangular, purplish-brown, rather crowded; spores ellipsoid, smooth, ferruginous-melleous,  $4-5 \times 3-4 \mu$ ; stipe cylindric, equal, except at the expanded base, smooth, dry, glabrous, straw-colored, hollow, about 5 cm. long and 8 mm. thick.

Type collected on the ground in deciduous woods east of the New York Botanical Garden, September 10, 1911, by W. A. Murrill. The species seems near *Gymnopilus spumosus*. The pur-

plish-brown color of the lamellae should be noted, as well as the decidedly sweet, farinaceous taste of the context.

***Cortinarius erythrinus* Fries**

BAY CORTINARIUS. UMBONATE CORTINARIUS

Plate 163. Figure 4.  $\times 1$

Pileus convex to expanded, becoming depressed about the conspicuous conic umbo, gregarious, reaching 3.5 cm. broad; surface smooth, polished, fuliginous; context extremely thin, dirty-whitish; lamellae slightly sinuate, very broad, crowded, fulvous; spores ellipsoid, smooth, fulvous,  $8-9.5 \times 4.5-5 \mu$ ; stipe slender, equal, grayish-white, solid, decorated with the fibrillose remains of the arachnoid, fugacious veil, about 3 cm. long and 3 mm. thick.

This species is well distinguished among the members of the genus *Cortinarius* in this region by its small size, prominent umbo, and dark-bay color, which often changes to blackish on drying. The specimens here figured were collected on the ground in deciduous woods east of the New York Botanical Garden, September 17, 1911.

***Cortinarius anomalus* Fries**

ANOMALOUS CORTINARIUS

Plate 163. Figure 5.  $\times 1$

Pileus convex, not expanding, solitary or gregarious, 5-10 cm. broad; surface smooth, dry, subglabrous, pallid, tinged with dark-ochroleucous; context white, thick at the center and very thin at the edges; lamellae sinuate, broad, subcrowded, subfulvous; spores subglobose to ellipsoid, smooth, pale-ferruginous,  $6-9 \times 6-6.5 \mu$ ; stipe subconcolorous, almost white, enlarged at the base, solid, crooked, white within except at the base, smooth, dry, slightly fibrillose from the remains of the fugacious veil, about 5-6 cm. long and 7 mm. thick.

Collected in deciduous woods near Bronx Park, New York City, September 10, 1911. The plant suggests *Hebeloma* or *Flammula*. Those having access to exsiccati will find this species illustrated with excellent specimens prepared by Herpell. It is reported by the older mycologists from New England to North Carolina and west as far as Minnesota.

**Russula crustosa** Peck

## CRUSTED RUSSULA

Plate 163. Figure 6.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus convex, becoming nearly plane or centrally depressed, 5–12 cm. broad; surface variable in color, stramineous, pale-ochraceous, brownish-ochraceous, greenish or greenish-yellow, rarely brownish-purple, usually dry, viscid when wet, with small, appressed, areolate scales, except on the smooth disk; margin striate when mature; context white, mild or slightly and tardily acrid; lamellae white, some short, some forked, narrowed toward the stipe, moderately close; spores white, subglobose, 8–10  $\mu$ ; stipe white, equal, stuffed or hollow, 3–6 cm. long, 1.2–2.5 cm. thick.

This easily recognized species occurs rather commonly in mid-summer in woods or wood borders from Connecticut west to Michigan and south to Alabama and Mississippi. The specimen figured was collected near Bronx Park in August, 1911, and the taste was perfectly mild and agreeable. It is, however, sometimes slightly acrid when raw, but of excellent flavor when cooked. *Russula virescens*, a closely related species, is also edible.

**Russula bifida** (Bull.) Schröt.*Russula furcata* (Lam.) Fries

## FORKED RUSSULA

Plate 163. Figure 7.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus convex, becoming plane or concave, gregarious, 6–11 cm. broad; surface flavovirens, olivaceous, or some other shade of green tinged with fulvous or black on the disk, smooth or at times roughened with fine marks presenting a tomentose appearance which is deceiving; margin even, inflexed, the pellicle separable on the margin only; context white, mild in taste; lamellae white, forking twice or sometimes three times, adnate to slightly decurrent, rather broad, crowded to subdistant; spores globose, echinulate, hyaline, 7–9  $\mu$ ; stipe white, tapering downward, solid, becoming spongy or hollow with age, smooth, 3–7 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick.

This large and attractive species occurs rather commonly in the edges of oak woods about New York City during July and August.

I have always found it mild in flavor and therefore presumably edible, although a French chart includes it among the dangerous species. It should be thoroughly tested and carefully compared with related species before being used for food. Its large size, firmness, and comparative freedom from insect attack would make it desirable if perfectly harmless. Few species of *Russula* have these qualities, which are so important when considering mushrooms for food.

### **Lactaria Hibbardae** Peck

#### HIBBARD'S LACTARIA

Plate 163. Figure 8.  $\times 1$

Pileus rather thin, broadly convex or nearly plane, slightly depressed, solitary or gregarious, 4–6 cm. broad; surface dry, fumous, concentrically zonate, subglabrous; context very thin, firm, white; latex white, unchanging, decidedly acrid at once; lamellae adnate, rather narrow, subdistant, cream-colored; spores globose, roughly echinulate, hyaline, 7–9  $\mu$ ; stipe equal, cylindric, smooth, glabrous, concolorous, about 3.5 cm. long and 1 cm. thick.

This species has been found a few times in Massachusetts and Vermont on the ground under coniferous trees, and I have collected it twice in the New York Botanical Garden under deciduous trees. In one case, the plants grew in considerable number on a lawn beneath a clump of oaks and maples. The authentic specimens of *L. Hibbardae* which I have seen appear to represent young stages only, and these agree perfectly with the young stages in my own collections. Some mycologists might possibly consider *L. Hibbardae* a small fumose variety of the common *L. ligniota*, but the color is decidedly distinct and shows no tendency to vary. The latex is white and acrid at once, but not so violent as that of *L. piperata*, for example.

### **Clavaria fusiformis** Sow.

#### FUSIFORM CLAVARIA

Plate 163. Figure 9.  $\times 1$

Hymenophore densely clustered; clubs fusoid, rarely nearly cylindric, attenuate both at the apex and at the base, nearly erect,

simple, rather brittle but firm, soon hollow, smooth, glabrous, ochraceous to luteous, becoming somewhat darker at the apex with age; spores copious, ovoid, smooth, hyaline,  $7-9 \times 5.5-6.5 \mu$ .

This pretty, yellow species grows in attractive clumps by roadsides in woods throughout the eastern United States and Europe. The plant is edible, with an excellent flavor, but is rarely found in sufficient quantity for food. The specimens figured are smaller than those usually seen.

**Pholiota Johnsoniana** (Peck) Sacc.

JOHNSON'S PHOLIOTA

Plate 163. Figure 10.  $\times 1$

Pileus soft, fleshy, convex to plane, gregarious, 6-8 cm. or more broad; surface smooth, moist, stramineous or cremeous to melleous-ochraceous, usually glabrous, rarely slightly squamulose, margin thin, pallid, striatulate at times when moist; context white, thick at the center, readily devoured by insects, the taste mild but not pleasant; lamellae adnate to adnexed, close, rather narrow, pale-purplish, becoming more fulvous as the spores mature; spores ovoid or ellipsoid, smooth, fulvous,  $4.5 \times 3.5 \mu$ ; stipe equal, cylindric, white to straw-yellow, solid, slightly striate at the apex, often floccose-scaly below the annulus, 5-12 cm. long, about 1 cm. thick; annulus median or situated slightly above the middle, thick, white, sometimes stellate below when young, persistent but rather easily broken.

Peck described and figured this species in 1872 from specimens collected by Hon. A. S. Johnson at Knowersville, New York, in September. Atkinson found it at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, and photographed some rather large specimens of it. I have collected it in the New York Botanical Garden several times in considerable quantity and Earle got it at Mt. Vernon, New York, a few miles north of here. The species appears in September or October, usually in woods or wood borders, and always on rich soil. It has somewhat the appearance of *Stropharia bilamellata*, but the lamellae, although purplish when young, are much lighter at maturity than in that species. The annulus is thick and sometimes stellate below in the young stages as in *Agaricus arvensis*.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.